

Archaeologist:

The future of humanity found in fossil record

By Marc Cassini

Dr. Grahame Clark, professor of archaeology at Cambridge University, believes that "man can only avoid plunging into uniformity, inhumanity, and standardization by knowing where he comes from. Though ostensibly the study of the distant past, archaeology is relevant to our own life and times."

Invited by the Royal Society of Canada to participate later this week in a symposium on anthropology in Toronto, Dr. Clark rehearsed at McGill last evening, delivering a talk entitled "Prehistory and the Diversity of Man."

Clark, author of numerous influential books, began his lecture by insisting that "man is not merely a biological entity but capable of living in another dimension." He likened this higher plane to Plato's conception of "nous" (which is usually translated from the Greek as "reason").

"Scientific devices and technology can't explain a work of art such as man," asserted Clark. "Man's culture must be studied."

Clark defined culture as shared, patterned, and learned behaviour that is passed on through generations, and believes that it is embodied in artifacts. Thus, Clark justifies the discipline of archaeology by claiming for it an ability to resurrect past cultures through the examination of fossils and artifacts.

Clark went on to survey 1.5 million years of human history in a matter of minutes in order to demonstrate the paucity of cultural change until 70,000 years ago. Man, then Homo Erectus (1,500,000-70,000 years B.C.) was basically a hunter-forager, whose social groups, mini-societies by modern standards, were characterized by primitive communism and the absence of formalized

labour specialization and separation. Homo Erectus was concentrated in Africa and China, and generally used a limited technology called the Acheulean hand-axe industry. This era of human history, asserted Clark, was culturally and industrially homogeneous.

"Approximately 70,000 BC the rate of change accelerated drastically," bellowed Clark. "Homo Erectus expanded into Europe transformed into Neanderthal and early Homo Sapiens."

Clark submits that there was a reciprocity between biological and cultural progress. "Brain growth both caused and was caused by tool improvement and complexity in social life."

According to Clark, agriculture, which began to flourish 20,000 years ago, led to economic diversity and an intensification in the notion of property.

Ideologies existed then, too, Clark pointed out, "and their self-perpetuation was necessary for social integration and for a culture's distinctive style."

Clark claimed that economic efficiency catalyzed the emergence of class societies. "Transportation vehicles have always been associated with status," stated Clark, as he displayed a slide of horse skeletons and chariots traceable to the hierarchical societies of antediluvian China.

Clark noted that "modern-day Chinese archaeologists attempt to demonstrate the depravity and luxurious habits of the Chinese ruling classes of prehistory."



Dr. Clark, proponent of the Archaeologist Manifesto.

Eva Friede

Advisory Committee:

Trustee considers student presence

By Ross Morrison

Among proposals for this Friday's meeting between club representatives and Sam Kingdon, the Union Trustee, is a suggestion that students be allowed to monitor closed meetings of the Advisory Committee.

At present, no representative from a club can legally sit in on such meetings. In the Trustee's view, this observer's seat is unnecessary as there already is a student representative on the Advisory Committee, Roger Robilliard.

For the past several weeks, the various club presidents have been meeting weekly with

Kingdon for small briefing periods. Only recently have the functional clubs, i.e. the Women's Union, the Film Society and the McGill Daily, demanded the presence of a student at Advisory Committee meetings.

At the base of the dispute is the moral issue of whether one student should represent all the students' interests on such a Committee. In the opinion of Film Society President Terry Reed, "It is incredible that there is only one 'student' involved in the allocation of funds considering that students pay the total bill for the Students' Society."



Dr. Grahame Clark, professor of archeology at Cambridge, expounding on social criticism from the anthropologist's point of view.

Police escort students through UQAM pickets

MONTREAL [CUP]—The Faculty of the University of Quebec at Montreal (UQAM) went on strike October 18 with the full support of the student association, but faced strike-breaking tactics from the Faculty of Business Administration.

Members of UQAM's Faculty of Administrative Sciences, accompanied by "25 to 30" business students, were escorted through picket lines around the university by the Montreal Police Department's "Anti-Riot Squad" after "a little bit of violence," according to Robert Anderson, Spokesperson for Le Syndicat des Professeurs de L'Université du Québec a Montréal.

The confrontation brings to a head a seven-year dispute between the 32 business faculty professors and the rest of UQAM's 350 professors over faculty unionization, Admin-

istrative Sciences Dean Pierre Simon is quoted as saying in a local newspaper.

But Anderson said the conflict is due to the business faculty's desires to form a separate business school and they are using the current strike—over wages and faculty representation on decision-making bodies—to further this end.

Simon is quoted as saying the business faculty wants an independent school attached to the Ecole Nationale D'Administration Publique, an autonomous graduate school at the University of Quebec with non-unionized faculty.

In a recent statement, Simon and other business faculty members claim the professors' union, an affiliate of the Confederation of National Trade Unions, "is led by leftist extremists who use the union in their power struggle to control the university."

"I don't go for any of that crap," said Anderson, adding that as last year's union president he was often accused of being "right-wing."

The strike, which comes after six months of unsuccessful negotiations, is due mainly to

administration - proposed changes in decision-making, and only marginally involves wages, according to Anderson.

The UQAM administration wants to remove the right of professors to choose their own successors on various academic committees, as well as the right of departmental assemblies to set criteria for the evaluation of tenure of faculty members, he said.

In taking over these functions, the administration would also remove the right of faculty to appeal decisions affecting their continued employment with the university, Anderson said, adding that tenure and job renewal has been faculty controlled for five years.

In negotiating their third contract since the Syndicat was certified in 1971, the faculty have also been seeking wage increases, which have fallen 10 to 11 per cent behind the public sector, Anderson said.

The UQAM Students' Association has given the faculty its "unconditional support," according to Association President Monique Audet, and has "actively participated" on the picket line.

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Daily Staff Meeting

Daily office 5 pm.

All we can promise is blood, sweat, toll and tears; but if in 1000 years there is still a Daily, staffers will say: "It was their finest hour."

today

Women's Badminton:

Just one week left to sign up for Intramural Badminton singles. Sign up sheet around campus or at Currie Gym.

English Literature Association: All Assembly members must attend dept. Assembly meeting today at 4 pm. Check ELA office (Arts B20) for agenda and information. All ELA members welcome to attend.

Blood Drive Today:

This is Sports Day at the Blood Drive. Come on over to the Union Ballroom (10 to 6 pm), donate a pint of blood, and meet our guest sports celebrity, Danny Gullivan. If you can't make it today, come tomorrow.

E.S.A. Political Economy Journal:

General meeting for those who are, or would like to be, involved with the E.S.A. Political Economy Journal, Drop-In Centre of Redpath Library, 12:30 pm.

Flag Football:

Physical Education vs Management, Arts & Science. Tonight at 5:15.

Architric by Robert Pinget:

Today at 1 pm Players club presents an absurdist play written by Robert Pinget, directed by Robert Gibson. Architric and his minister Baga attempt to entertain themselves as they entertain you. Third floor, Union.

The Aerosol Spray Controversy:

Professor F. Sherwood Rowland delivers the J.T. Donald Lecture this evening in L 132 at 8 pm. Rowland's research on the effects of aerosol sprays on our atmosphere has led to the banning last Friday of all such sprays by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The destruction of stratospheric ozone by the sprays has been shown to lead directly to increased ultraviolet radiation on the Earth with consequent increases in human skin cancers. This highly controversial work, now supported by the National Academy of Science, will be discussed for the first time in Canada.

M.C.F. Come as You Are:

To the McGill Christian Fellowship Prayer Meetings. A half-hour of quiet prayer with friends from 8:30 to 8:55 in rm. 307 of the Union.

McGill Ski Team '76:

Come train with us today. Also every Mon. and Wed. 5:15 pm, Molson Stadium.

McGill Symphony Orchestra:

Uri Mayer, conductor. Works by Mozart, Fauré, Dvorak, Stravinsky. Pollack Concert Hall, 8:30 pm. Free admission. Information: 392-8224.

The Canadian Alternative:

Geography and the Political Economy of North American cities. Guest lecturer, William Bunge. Tomorrow, 9:30 am, room 204, McConnell Engineering Building. Information: 392-4353.

Shotokan Karate Club:

There is practice for the advanced at 4:30 and for the beginners at 5:30. New members...Welcome. Old members...Welcome back. Bring loose clothes, bring a friend to Currie Gym.

Arab Student Society General Meeting:

All Arab students at the University are invited to attend today, 8 pm at McConnell Eng. Bldg. Common Room, to elect the members of the executive committee.

McGill Biology Students Union:

Presents film: The End of a Legend—The Destruction of the myth of the "big bad wolf." Stewart S13 12 noon, 1 pm.

Women's Union:

General Meeting: tonight 7:00 pm. Evaluation of the Rape Conference and discussion of future activities like Self-defence and Consciousness Raising groups. Also, restructuring of the Women's Union and Tanguay-prison visits will be discussed.

Hillel Evening Snack:

Bagels and cream cheese, soup, cake and coffee—all for 75c. 5-7 pm at Hillel House, 3460 Stanley St.

Cheep thriller:

The Painted Bird Theatre an-

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1976

nounces the opening play of its season, End Game by Samuel Beckett, opening tonight at Powerhouse Performance Space, 3738 St. Dominique. Tickets \$2.50. Performances at 8 pm through till Nov 7. For further information and reservations call PBT at 843-6537.

Art Sale & Exhibition:

Great way to decorate! Over 1200 different large, full colour reproductions. Ends Friday. Student Union Bldg., 3480 McTavish; Main floor, 9 am-7 pm.

UQAM...

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The role of the Business Administration students is less clear. According to Simon, the 3000 students voted to cross the picket lines with the faculty, but Anderson said only 25 to 30 showed up the first morning of the strike.

He said these students were being blackmailed - they were told by their professors that if they didn't show up for classes,

they were going to fail.

"This kind of conduct is reprehensible," said Anderson, noting that under Quebec labour law no group has the right to force anybody across a picket line.

The business students split from the UQAM Students' Association last spring and formed their own "corporation" after the Association gave its support to a strike by non-academic staff, according to Audet.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

B.F.P.O.C.

Love, A. & L.

TRACK CLUB

All male and female students interested in a track and field club are invited to attend an information meeting on *Monday, October 25th, 1976* at 6:00 p.m. in Room G-20 at the Currie Gym.

For further information call *Harry Zarines* at 392-4730.

Mordecai Richler comes home

Mordecai Richler will present a special showing of the highly successful film "The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz" to raise funds for the development of the St. Urbain Community Camp, serving the inner-city area of Montreal.

High School of Montreal Auditorium
3449 University St.

Sunday, October 24th, at 7 pm.

Admission: adults \$2, children \$1

Professor Robert Alter

Professor of Hebrew and Comparative Literature, University of California at Berkeley

Topic: "Saul Bellow"

Sunday,

October 24, 1976

8:00 pm

Admission Free

Hillel, 3460 Stanley St.

For further information,
call 845-9171

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Rental Board abets land speculators demolishing low-cost housing

By Jennifer Robinson

Several months ago, tenants occupying 47 low rental flats owned by Jean-Paul Clermont of Clermont Motors Ltd. on St-Denis Street received eviction notices from the owner. Fifteen three-storey houses, all in fair condition are to be torn down in view of an enlarged parking lot for Clermont Motors, and the 47 families have been forced to look elsewhere for low cost housing.

Upon receipt of the eviction notices, the tenants grouped and approached the Régie des Loyers in an attempt to save their homes for which they pay between \$60 and \$75 per month. But, with an endless number of cases dealing with low rental housing, the Rental Board's decision favoured the proprietor. The tenants were informed that they must vacate their homes before September 1 of this year.

The tenants then appealed the Rental Board's decision on August 12 in an attempt to extend the deadline. The proposed extension would give them ample time to find other lodgings in the same price range and of comparable standards to the flats on St-Denis. By September 1, the tenants had received no answer from the Rental Board and consequently all but three families have already moved out.

According to Mme Jeanne L'Heureux, one of the few remaining tenants, her family plans to remain in the building until she receives an answer to the appeal made to the Rental Board two-and-a-half months ago. Mme L'Heureux commented on her situation as being hardly original and evaluated the predicament in which her family and many other low income families find themselves. She feels that the Rental Board actually serves as a legal tool for the proprietors of low rent housing. The government agency does not protect the tenant despite the fact that the Rental Board was created for tenant protection.

The proprietor of the houses on St-Denis, Mr. Clermont, has offered to help the remaining tenants in finding suitable accommodations, but so far he has located only flats that cost \$130 and up per month. Mr. Clermont has refused to accept any rent money from the tenants, stating that they are illegally residing in his building even though a final decision on the appeal has not yet been reached by the Rental Board. As usually happens in cases of this sort, it takes so long for the Rental Board to reach decisions that the tenants lose faith and move out.

Under present law, Clermont has every right to tear down the buildings on his land. Certainly a larger parking lot is more profitable than a number of low rent apartments. However, low

rental housing is becoming increasingly hard to find.

The low income families who live in the area just east of downtown Montreal are being gradually pushed out of their homes and are forced to pay higher rents. Between 1961 and 1971, 28,000 housing units were demolished. Of these, 17,000 units were low cost units. Only 5,000 of these low cost units were replaced. Another 15,000 units have been demolished since 1972.

Eighty-one percent of all new apartment buildings in Montreal are not low cost family housing. The number of low cost units has decreased drastically in the last 15 years and the city does not care to attempt to remedy this situation.

Montreal zoning laws don't allow for the safekeeping of the City's low-cost housing and offer absolutely no protection for the low-rent residential areas which are fast decreasing in numbers.

Any speculator can buy up entire blocks of decent low cost housing, evict the tenants with the aid of the Rental Board, and use the land for anything from a parking lot to a broadcasting complex. The present situation in the downtown Montreal area is that vacant land is more expensive than land which is developed; therefore speculators are at an advantage to buy land that has been developed.

Although the City of Montreal has the power to expropriate, it doesn't have the power to stop demolition, nor has it made any viable attempt to regain that power from the Quebec Government. The Quebec Government removed the City's right to stop demolition because as Dr. Goldbloom once explained, it doesn't want to interfere with private property.

According to Arnold Bennett, an MCM City Councillor, "The City in this case as in other cases has made a political decision based on the class interests it represents. Those class interests are not those of the low income families who live in those buildings."

The City's power of expropriation affords a possible solution to the Clermont issue. A vacant lot occupies the area just north of Clermont Motors. The 15 houses awaiting demolition occupy the area south of the garage. The City has the option to expropriate the areas north and south of Clermont Motors and negotiate a trade-off with Clermont. This move would accommodate Clermont's need for more space and the 47 low rent units would be saved from the demolition crews. The City however, as Bennett indicated, has no interest in accommodating low income families. Where do the evicted tenants go? Either they move

into areas that have not yet attracted the speculator's eye—areas that generally afford less adequate housing, or, they move into higher priced apartments—that is, until the next speculator comes along.

Mme L'Heureux, one of the remaining tenants in the Cler-

mont apartments, stated that she would probably be forced to leave her home but where she and her family would go, she couldn't say. "Because the houses on either side of ours are empty, our flat is cold. It would cost a fortune to heat this winter. Maybe it would be

better for us to move. But we can't afford to pay \$130.00 a month just for rent."

The Clermont Motors issue is just another example of the uncontrollable demolition of low cost housing, and as usual, at the expense of low income families.



Julian Kolbater

This noted hack and running reindeer cheerfully sucks surplus value from the veins of McGill workers and students. He then "gives" "toys" to "good" "little" "girls" and "boys". But you can give the gift of life, today and tomorrow.

AIBoard hack defends controls

By Jan Ravensbergen
of Loyola News

While an estimated 150,000 Quebec workers were supporting Canada's first general strike yesterday, the Director of the Anti-Inflation Board's Prices and Profits division was telling Loyola students that "the AIB was not set up to achieve social justice but to control inflation."

Reed Scowen pointed out to his audience of 120 at this year's first Debats-Midi, held yesterday at noon in the Campus Centre, that Canada's Consumer Price Index statistics for September, released last Monday, show a decline in the inflation rate from just under 12 percent in September 1975 to just under seven percent in the month just ended.

In a short, low-key address before the start of a placid question period, Scowen stated, "The idea of the wage control program was to try to bring down the average rate of increase in wages and salaries, down from where it was a year ago to a level of about six percent, in three stages."

The AIB functionary later admitted that the government has no plans for the post-control period, but he hinted that controls may be lifted as early as late next year, instead of on October 14, 1978, as originally announced.

Scowen admitted that it was "obviously...politically essential to have a price control program if you are going to have a wage control program, but it was also practically necessary."

He went on to outline what he contended were the two main parts to the original idea behind the price control program: "First of all, to make sure that decreases in the rate of increase in wages are passed on to the consumer," and secondly, to "make sure that some of the productivity gains that would accrue, or the government thought were going to accrue over the following two or three years, would also be passed on."

"The overall objective was to go through this three-year period in a way in which the percentage of the Gross National Product that is taken up by profits didn't change—it wasn't to reduce corporate profits and it wasn't to increase corporate profits."

"It was to be a gradual restraint program, it was to be non-violent because the government felt that violent programs like 90-day freezes would simply result in explosions afterwards."

"Wages would continue to go up, but at a defined rate; government expenditures were to continue to go up, but at a

declining rate—it was a restraint program."

Scowen went on to discuss the troubles the AIB had in setting up the price control program, and he conceded that the emphasis has turned in the past year from price control to profit control.

Originally, Ottawa Department of Finance macroeconomists—"who never had an awful lot of experience with business"—had set up the program so that most companies would have to break down their costs on an individual product basis. Overwhelmed by the volume of paperwork involved, the AIB shifted the mechanism to a "net-margin" system whereby the AIB limits profits while allowing for increases in productivity.

Scowen conceded that controls had placed quite a crimp in productivity improvement, but he reiterated that the government's first priority has been and still is to keep the lid on inflation.

The placid question period started with a discussion on whether multinational corporations were given preferential treatment by the AIB; Scowen contended that both multinational and national companies were given equal treatment, while the questioner was of the opinion that multinationals were indeed given an unfair advantage by the AIB.

Equal rights denied to

This article has been reprinted from Body Politic, a gay liberation journal.

When John Damien lost his job nearly two years ago, he decided to fight against the discrimination.

The legal battles have cost John a lot—both in terms of his time and energy, and in terms of money.

Until now, gay people have given generously to help John meet the costs of his legal battle.

But the big trail begins in one month, and the Defence Fund is without money.

On February 7, 1975, something happened to change the prospects for gay people in Canada.

On that day, as on nearly every other day, homosexuals were being intimidated, harassed and fired in their workplace solely because they were gay.

Williams informs John he will not be rehired and offers him a bribe of \$1200 (later increased to \$1700) and a letter of recommendation if he will resign quietly.

Any other employee would have the right to have his case heard before the Board of Commissioners and to put up a fight—the ORC would not accord John that right. He refused to resign and, after some thought, went to the Gay Alliance Toward Equality in Toronto (GATE) for help.

A lawyer was found and a news conference was held announcing that Damien was launching two lawsuits as well as an appeal before the Ontario Human Rights Commission (OHRC).

Damien, represented by Harry Kopyto, sued the ORC for \$350,000 for wrongful dismissal and the directors of the ORC, the Ontario Jockey Club, and

homosexual or not." What it did have to do with, he was not so anxious to say.

2) W.R. McDonnell, director of the ORC, called upon his *lèse majesté* to declaim: "We don't have to give any reasons."

3) Charles McNaughton, chairman of the Racing Commission was a little more straightforward: "What did you expect? He was a faggot." He hurried to add, to ensure he was completely understood: "Mr. Damien performed his duties well in the past. It's not because he wasn't a good judge." Thank you Mr. McNaughton.

And then the coup de grace. Mr. Sidney Handleman, minister in charge of the MC&CR, dropped by to announce that "Damien has been and would probably continue to be a good and competent steward."

The *Globe* reached the conclusion—the only one that any gay person could ever

the body politic

gay liberation journal

Box 7289 Stn. A
Toronto, Ontario M5W 1X9

But one of the homosexuals fired that day decided to fight for his rights. That man is John Damien and this is about his fight—our fight.

John Damien had been in the racing business for twenty years, first as a jockey, then as a trainer and finally as a racing steward for the Ontario Racing Commission [ORC]. During those twenty years, John did each job well, progressing finally to become one of the three Ontario racing stewards. Eric Barber, a steward with John at the tracks, said after the firing, "I found no fault in Mr. Damien's work."

And John never hid the fact he was gay, nor did he broadcast it. As far as he was concerned, it was common knowledge "on the backstretch"; many of his working associates agree.

So comes February 7. John is asked to come to the personnel offices to speak with the director, P.C. Williams. Wil-

liams informs John he will not be rehired and offers him a bribe of \$1,000,000 for "conspiracy to injure John Damien at his trade".

John said one other thing at the news conference which is important later; he admitted he had once had a relationship with someone at the track. As had most of the straight officials.

After the news conference, the shit hit the fan. *The Globe* and *Mail* contacted each of the defendants (i.e. the ORC, Williams etc...we're on the offensive in this case) and tried to determine from them the real reason Damien was fired.

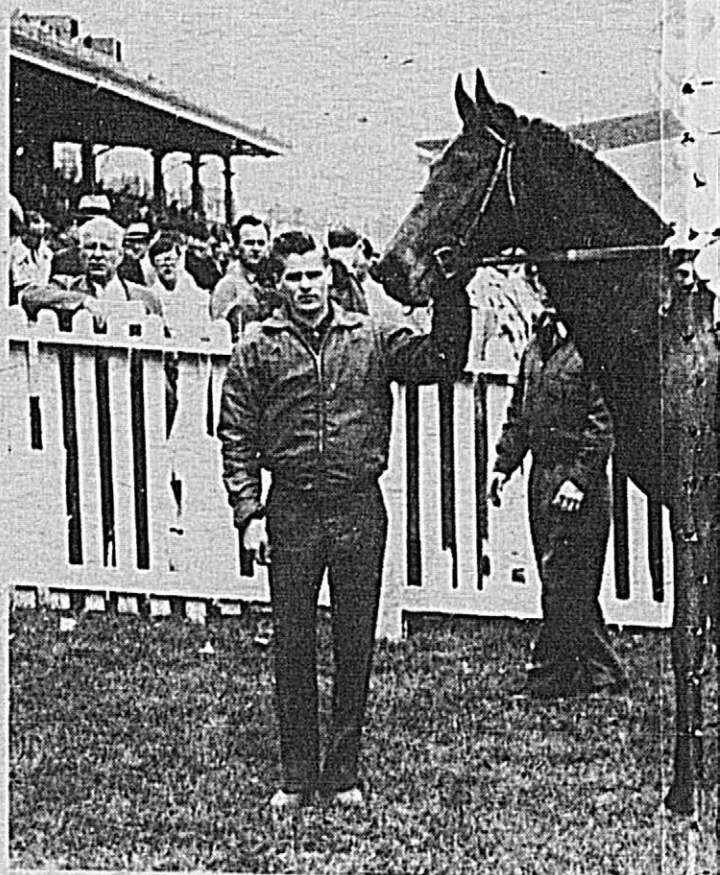
Here are the three stories they got:

1) Williams, personnel director of the Ministry of Consumer and Corporate Relations (MC&CR), the government branch in charge of the ORC and the man who had offered Damien the bribe, said: "The non-reappointment of Mr. Damien had nothing to do with his being a

reach—that John Damien had been fired not because he was incompetent, not because of any sexual or other 'irregularities', but because he was gay. *The Globe* called it 'abominable behavior' on the part of the Ontario government. John Damien ought to be rehired.

What a perfect tizzy. Imagine a homosexual who would not be shut up, who would not be intimidated, and who would not slink off after losing his job. John Damien was causing the Ontario government a great deal of embarrassment. McNaughton summed it up best when he whined: "We were prepared to give him an allowance, a manner of assistance... to protect him. But he wouldn't do it. He blew it. He wanted to make a cause celebre out of it...All this doesn't make very pretty reading you know." I guess it depends on what side you are on, Charles.

At the same time that the



WOODBINE 1958

SMOKY L

9

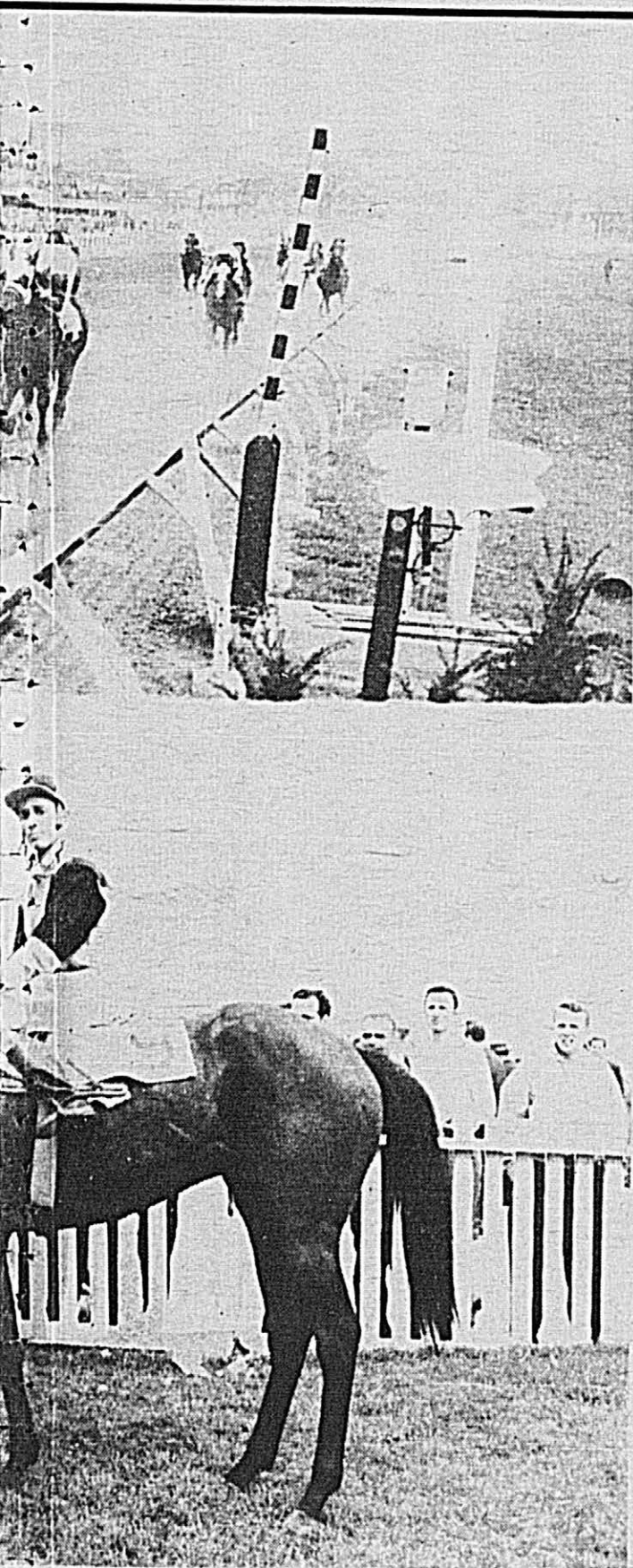
Janley Stable

Orange, black sash and
and orange sleeves

LITTLE SQUEEZE

B.c.3. Tight Squeeze—Miss

o gay racing steward



ANE- 6 1/2 Fur. Turofsky Photo
 N. Julius 7-2
 on back, black
 orange cap
 ***113
 \$3,000
 John Damien
 P.P. 9

lawsuit was being launched in the Supreme Court of Ontario, a new front was opened by Damien and his lawyer at the OHRC. The Ontario Human Rights Code prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex (i.e. woman, man) but not on the grounds of sexual orientation (i.e. gay, bi, straight).

The OHRC realized this was a shortcoming of the legislation and had promised GATE long before the Damien case that it would record cases of discrimination against gays and informally mediate them. This was tacit, though informal admission that our rights ought to be protected by the Code as well.

The procedure for the OHRC to follow after a complaint is spelt out very plainly. It must:
 a) accept and file complaints
 b) an investigation must be made
 c) a reconciliation of opposing parties must be attempted
 d) a decision must then be made whether or not a Board of Inquiry should be appointed.

So what happened to Damien? When he went to file his complaint at the Commission's office, they would not even give him the forms until his lawyer threatened them. So to hell with (a). Then it refused to hear the Damien submission until more than 100 prominent people had signed a petition and nearly 150 gays had rallied in its support.

Then when they finally consented to listen, they were quick to characterize the meeting as 'informal'. There went (b) and (c).

And finally they refused to appoint a Board of Inquiry, claiming that sex in the Code did not include 'sexual orientation'. But the real reason came out later.

Damien's lawyer sued the OHRC to make them change their decision. At the trial, an interesting letter surfaced—the Minister of Labour, Bette Stephenson, who is charged with ensuring the fairness of the operation of the OHRC—had written to the OHRC at the very beginning of Damien's petition to advise them not to appoint a Board of Inquiry into the matter.

The entire OHRC reaction to Damien's brief had been decided long before it was presented. In Ontario, they call this justice. The person who made the decision was a minister in the very government that was charged with committing the discrimination. In Ontario they call that justice too.

In the early stages of the suit against the OHRC, the ORC

obtained permission to join as a defendant in the suit.

This had two effects. First, the trial had to be postponed to give the ORC time to 'prepare its case'. Every delay and procedural scuffle cost Damien money, something he has very little of. Secondly, Damien would be vulnerable to cheap and wearing attacks by the defence in their attempt to find anything they could use against him in the other trial.

For both the financial and the strategic reason, a decision was made to drop the OHRC suit and press ahead with the suit against the ORC.

From the time that the suit was launched, the ORC's strategy has been to delay the proceedings and thus increase the strain on Damien and his financial resources. It has been nearly two years and the ORC has not won a motion. But it has not been for lack of trying.

Their first ploy in court was to claim that Damien was not fired because he was a homosexual. They wanted that part of Damien's claim—the most important part—struck from the motion. A lower court judge complied which led to a delay while Kopyto appealed to the Ontario Supreme Court. That court overturned the lower court's ruling and reinstated Damien's claim.

Then the ORC tried another tack. They claimed the real reason Damien was fired was because he had made love to an employee of the track. This was a potential conflict of interest since he might have to make a ruling on this person in his job as steward.

Remember that Damien had mentioned this very fact at his news conference. Damien's lawyer asked the court to have the defendants name the person Damien had slept with. If they could, then they may in fact have known of him before they fired John. But, if they could not, it meant the defence only knew what it had learned at the press conference. The defendants were ordered to name the person. They appealed this ruling, adding more delay to the trial.

When the defendants' appeal was lost, they admitted they could not name Damien's friend. The allegation was dropped.

At this point, the two suits crossed paths as we saw earlier. The ORC joined the OHRC suit in order to question Damien and find out something, anything on John. One single fact, and they would build a legal strategy. And keep the trial from going forward for a while again. At

some point they must believe that either Damien or his resources will break.

By quitting the OHRC suit, Damien stopped their strategy. Things are moving ahead very fast now. Hearings of discovery in the main trial have just finished, and the full trial is scheduled for late October or early November.

What Damien's case means to us: John Damien was fired because he is gay. The Ontario government thought they could fire a man because he was a homosexual even though he did his work well and had spent more than 20 years getting the necessary experience for his position.

We are all gay, those of us who write for and read this newspaper. The same thing could happen to any of us that has happened to John. Fired, not because we cannot do our jobs, but because we love someone of the same sex. We have no job security as gays.

And we will be at the mercy of our employers—underpaid because we are gay, intimidated because we are gay, unable to risk confrontations because we are gay, and without legal recourse when we're fired because we are gay. We will be at their mercy until we fight back.

John Damien is fighting back. With everything that he has got. But that is not enough. We must help too.

We are all enraged with the treatment that John has suffered at the hands of the ORC and the OHRC. And just from reading a sketchy outline of his struggle, we feel some of the exhaustion that he must feel.

But we must also feel some of his exhilaration—he is going to win—it is closer every day. The trial we have been awaiting for nearly two years is only a month away.

John needs only to hold on, keep fighting and to have the means to keep on fighting. That's where we come in.

John's defence fund is empty. And the biggest need is right now. We can help John—and in so doing, help each and every one of us. No one else will ever do it for us. We must do it ourselves.

John has stood up—gay and proud and angry. Won't you stand up too, and help him fight?

Send as much as you can to help in his trial. The John Damien Defence Fund needs money now. So please send it today.

And tomorrow, we will all be stronger—and prouder—and gay.

To the Daily:

In last Friday's Daily you carried an article extolling the University of Laval professors' fight for the cause of academic freedom. The article was written in a tone of unblemished idealism so stylizing today's student. The Laval dispute serves to guide all the frustrated students and dissatisfied professors away from "the general malaise which pervades university campuses across the province." The author continued to argue for the restoration of an atmosphere in which "the student may acquire the necessary self-confidence and pure love of learning which will permit him to go out into the labour market and fight successfully for the job he wants." What a noble position, how honourable in attitude, how pure in attack, how improbable in value.

The Laval dispute is nothing but power politics. The administration governs the university with an iron fist and the peasants—er—professors are in revolt. The issue in fact does not revolve around academic liberty—but around the political functioning of the institution. The faculty wants the creation of faculty boards; a role in the administration of the college. This is not in the name of less administrative interference in the professors' work, but of greater professor impact

in the administration's work. The professors are demanding a voice in policy formation. The board of directors of any institute of higher learning is far more involved with economic management than with abstract concepts of academic liberty. They have neither the time nor the money nor the interest to interfere with individual curricula.

If all the professors wanted was academic freedom the university administration would have granted it a long time ago. "Let them have their freedom and maybe they will shut themselves in their offices and keep quiet." But the professors want a share of the administrator's act, for this reason the dispute will haggle on for a long time to come.

The professors stand nothing to lose. Even if the term does not start for another several weeks, it will simply be extended into June. The professors will teach the same number of hours and will receive the same pay. The administrative officers lose nothing while currently enjoying a paid vacation.

The students—the helpless pawns in the affair—are paying out their precious summer savings. They have nothing better to look forward to once the strike ends. The professors are not waging a fight for smaller classes and better student working conditions but

letters

Laval strike a power struggle; hurts students

for the very control of the university. The students can look forward to only a deteriorating financial situation and hopeless job opportunities next summer.

And for what? The Laval strike is costing the administration and the faculty comparatively little and they, as a result, are in no great hurry to reach an agreement. Strike action should be taken carefully and only as a last resort. The current dispute could well be settled by means

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other than a strike. The professors have a valid grievance, I fully believe, but they are pursuing it in a rather callous fashion—by ignoring those most gravely affected. They are not the only ones guilty of this, the administration is also being extremely obstinate by not seeking acceptable means to a rapid settlement.

The students have only one desire as to the direction of the strike—that of its rapid termination. All parties in the strike are pushing and prying at the students to take a stand for or against the striking professors. A small percentage of the students, 1200 of them, were cajoled by their student government into supporting the professors' demands—thinking that by so doing the strike would end early. They were misled. As this letter is written, disgruntled students can see no end to the already

six-week-old strike. For most of the first year students, this is the third teachers' strike in as many years. They are upset at the irresponsibility of both the professors and the administration, groups quibbling over issues of questionable importance to those most hurt by the strike.

How easy it is for McGill students—true to their reputation of glorious isolation—to argue the esoteric benefits of "academic freedom." The issue cannot be discussed in the realm of intellectual idealism while 23,000 students have had their lives shattered. 23,000 have had their plans and lives disrupted—23,000 students like you and me—23,000 individuals who have not supported the strike, who are helpless in the face of the cold institutional war, and who simply want it to end.

Clive Hooton

Now that Canada's first general strike is over, perhaps a critical voice can be heard. Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) president Joe Morris has had his wish of a united walkout of more than one million workers, and here at McGill the October 14 Committee has been alternately buffeted by cold autumn winds, and the entrenched "petty bourgeois" sympathies of students who disregarded picket lines.

In retrospect, it seems that efforts to convince students of the immediacy of the effects of the wage and price controls were greatly hindered by intimations that the "Trudeau Law" is a concerted effort by the Canadian Capitalist Class to shift the economic burden to working-class shoulders: and in turn that the day of protest represented a united working-class stand against exploitation. McGill students apparently didn't buy that bill of goods.

The October 14 Committee would have been surprised if a member of the Young Progressive Conservatives had turned up at one of their meetings—yet many PCs, like many NDPers, are against the measures of the federal government. Admittedly, the opposition of such organizations as the Canadian Chamber of Commerce are directed more at the "price" side of the law. However, various economists, including those at McGill, have come out against the controls, criticizing either the principle

of interfering with the economy, or the mis-conception of controls. In its most recent edition, middle-class oriented Quest magazine outlined how middle-management 'was being unfairly restrained by the controls, again revealing the lack of consensus in the business community.

It is also doubtful that the Canadian working class is any more united or "solid" after Thursday's protest. In some sectors of the economy, the decision to join the general strike was made by the local union executives almost without voting. At McGill, although the decision of the maintenance workers to walk out was preceded by a vote, only a small percentage of workers bothered to attend the meeting.

The number of workers who did join the protest is further obfuscated in that many unions were already off the job (like 90,000 construction workers in Quebec) or in various stages of discontent in relations with individual employers (Quebec Hydro employees). In other words, the CLC Day of Protest gave opportunity for the airing of a myriad of grievances, with the hated Trudeau Law a secondary consideration. The relatively poor turn-out at planned demonstrations across the country (compared to the number of workers actually striking) seems to bear this out.

However, the principal reason why October 14 was not particularly indicative of a revolutionary trend in Cana-

dian society is simply because a majority of Canadian workers are not unionized. Most of these, again, have great reason to be unionized, in that they work in the worst conditions for the poorest wages—but because they work in smaller establishments and can ill afford to contribute towards Joe Morris' panelled office, their plight is forgotten in the rhetoric.

Joe Morris and the CLC, as almost everybody recognizes, did not intend any revolutionary notions to be construed from the protest. Indeed, that is why he cautiously referred to it as a "day of protest" rather than a "general strike". Out of this strike, he hopes to see a national labour mechanism form and perhaps a seat for himself on a tripartite economic planning commission. Generally, other labour leaders see some wisdom in this tactic, but Quebec chieftains have indicated some disagreement by their continual reference to October 14 as a "general strike". Less officially, the concept has been criticized by more radical elements as a concession to "bourgeois trade-unionism".

The idea of the Galbraithian personages of Big Government, Big Business and Big Labour haggling out the economy over cigars and brandy has evidently intrigued Pierre Trudeau as well as Morris; but there are some solid criticisms against such a get-together. First, it can be argued that even if business and labour do manage to put up with each other's com-

Tripartite division of power denies non-unionized worker a voice

OP-ED

pany, their interests will remain opposed and the exercise will prove futile. The government would simply take up the side of the more powerful.

Second, regardless of the practicality of the theory, it remains totally undemocratic. Why should two powerful interest groups like labour and business have such undue influence on the economy? Tripartism can be said to be merely recognizing an economic reality, but it remains questionable whether we should institutionalize to weigh the private interests of power groups.

In tri-partite bargaining, financial institutions and large corporations are supposed to reflect one side of the marketplace, and unionized labour the other. The government does not act as a parliamentary democracy, but merely represents the huge bureaucracy necessary to enforce relationships between the other two. Where would the rest of the population, non-unionized labour, small business, native peoples, immigrant labour, students and professionals fit in?

The belief here is that most Canadians are neither very revolutionary nor acquisitive. They are merely confused and angry that while money continues to be stolen from their pockets by inflation, government and-or unions, nobody seems to be working towards a government that represents common interests, rather than catering to powerful minorities.

Ted Wakefield

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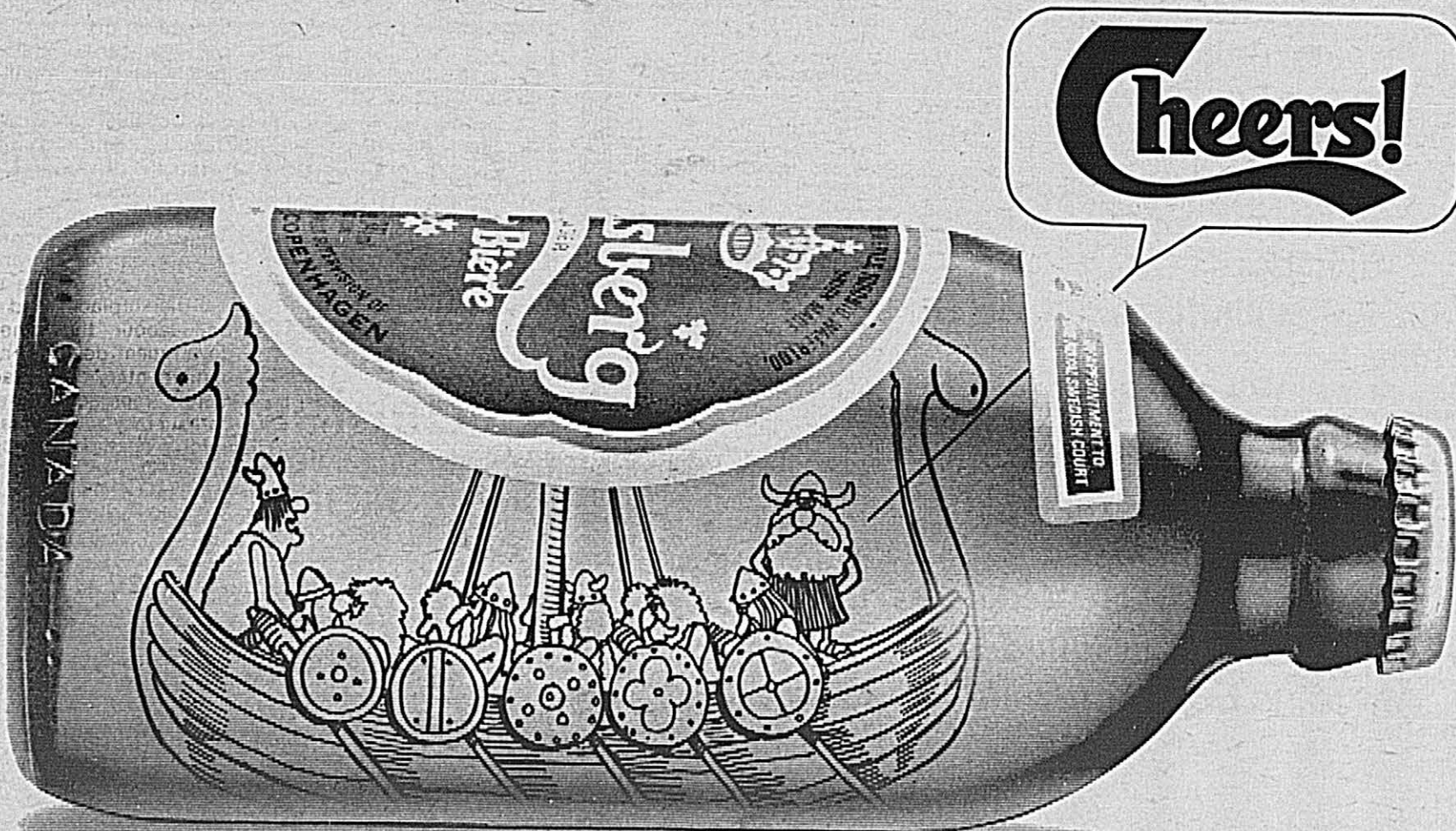
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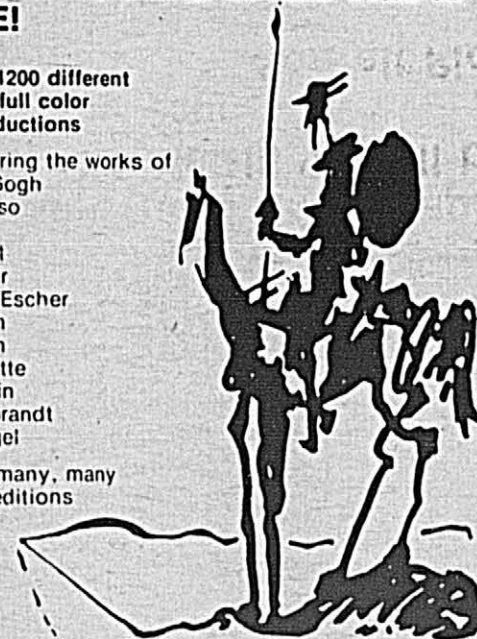
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